WILD RICE GOOD FOR HUMAN FOOD

Department of Agriculture Investigating Possibilities in Growing of Plant.

SEED STORAGE IS IMPORTANT

It Grows Mainly in Shallow Lakes and Sluggish Streams—Little of Grain Ever Gets on Market—Has Ornamental Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

According to the usual practice recommended, seed should be kept dry from harvest to planting time, but the opposite condition is desirable in preserving the viability of wild rice, says the United States Department of Agriculture in Circular 229, Wild Rice, prepared by Charles E. Chambliss. For this reason, in buying seed it is important that the purchase be made from a dealer who guarantees that it has been stored under the right conditions.

Use for Wild Rice.

The principal use of wild rice is as feed for wild ducks and other water

Wild Rice Growing in Shallow Water—The Seed Panicles Are Two Feet Long.

fowl, but it is also used to a limited extent as human food, particularly by some of the Indian tribes of the upper Mississippi valley. Because it attracts game birds it is sown on hunting preserves, the sowers going out in rowboats or canoes and spreading the seed over the water by handfuls. Mature seed is heavy and will sink immediately to the bottom and become imbedded in the mud. Spring sowing is the most satisfactory as seed that is sown in the fall is likely to be consumed by hungry ducks or geese.

The natural range of wild rice in North America extends southward from the northern end of Lake Winnipeg to the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic coast throughout these latitudes. In the northern part of this region it grows mainly in shallow lakes and sluggish streams, while in the eastern and southern part of the United States it thrives above brackish water on low marshes bordering most of the tidal rivers.

Wild rice may be started in beds and then transplanted. This method of getting a stand started in a location where the crop does not grow naturally is described in the circular.

Manner of Harvesting.

For centuries the Indians of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Canada have harvested this crop by going out in canoes and shaking or knocking the ripe seeds into the boat. The white man, with all his ingenuity, employs the same method and probably will continue to do so until the plant is brought under cultivation. The Department of Agriculture is investigating the possibilities in the growing of the plant and in the circular reports that it is a good food and that it has a possible value as forage. Very little of the grain ever gets on the markets, as the Indians sell only the small surplus they may have occasionally.

Copies of the circular may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

CHEMICALS FROM CORN COBS

Furfural Is Extracted at Greatly Reduced Cost; Also Made From Oat Hulls.

By developing new methods of extracting furfural from corn cobs, chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture have greatly reduced the cost of making this chemical, which is used in the manufacture of soluble and insoluble resins for stains, varnishes, insulating material, printing plates, and many other articles. Furfural has been made commercially from oat hulls and has been selling for about 50 cents a pound, but when made from cobs it is estimated that it can be manufactured at a cost of about 10 cents a pound. Cobs give the greatest yield of furfural of any of the common agricultural materials that contain it.

Destroyer of Bugs.

The quail, says the Florida College of Agriculture, is a great destroyer of cowpea weevils and is worthy of every protection the farmer can give it.

Isolate Egg Eaters.

Sometimes one or two hens may start eating eggs and teach other members of the flock. Hens that are observed breaking eggs should be isolated or marketed.

Mixing Feeds in Lots.

Feeds can be mixed in lots of several hundred pounds by shoveling back and forth on a tight floor.

Siberian Red proso or millet, Indian millet, hog millet, are of good value for stock food.

USEFUL INFORMATION PICKED UP AT FAIRS

Farmers and Breeders Given Opportunity to Study.

In Practically All Parts of Country Excellent Exhibits Are to Be Attractive Features—Animals May Be Purchased.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Exhibits of improved livestock and poultry at county and state fairs this year promise to be unusually interesting, according to information received by the United States Department of Agriculture from many sources. In practically all parts of the country excellent livestock exhibits are to be attractive features of fairs. The attention which breeders and farmers have been giving to good livestock, combined with good feed and care, have resulted in some exceptionally well-bred and well-fitted animals.

In encouraging farmers to take advantage of the opportunities which fairs and livestock exhibits give for observing improved livestock and poultry the Department of Agriculture places emphasis on the following points: Livestock displays afford an opportunity to study breeds and types and to see a large number of good animals. In the case of great animals the size, conformation, and uniformity are worthy of special study in view of increasing tendency to raise purebred and high grade stock as market animals as well as for breeding.

Farmers attending livestock displays obtain useful information by meeting others who are interested in superior breeding and feeding methods. Besides the ideas exchanged and information gained, new enthusiasm for the work is a common result. Animals and poultry may be purchased at most fairs, though as a rule it is more satisfactory for a farmer to purchase animals at the home of the breeder than to buy fitted animals at fairs. Animals that have been prepared for exhibition usually are priced higher than unfitted ones of similar quality and breeding.

CAREFUL IN CRANKING TRUCK

Drivers Ought to Be Sure That the Spark Is Fully Retarded—Plan to Avoid Injury.

Before cranking the engine, the driver of a motor truck should be sure the spark lever is fully retarded and that the gears are in neutral. If it is attempted to crank the engine with the spark lever advanced, the chances are that the engine will backfire, possibly resulting in a broken arm. Furthermore, if the driver succeeds in cranking his engine when it is in gear it may start and run over him and be the cause of considerable damage to the truck and other property as well.

It pays to be on the safe side when the cost of taking a chance means possibly damage suits of two kinds—one of injury to the driver, and the other

Before Cranking a Truck Be Sure That Gears Are in Neutral.

on account of property damage of one sort or another. There have been cases where damage suits have arisen from injuries done to outside persons other than the driver, all because this rule was not obeyed.

MEANING OF THE WORD VEAL

Departments of Agriculture Frequently Called Upon to Decide Between Veal and Beef.

There seems to be marked variation of opinion as to what is meant by the word veal. Ordinarily, when one hears the word uttered, he thinks of the carcass or meat of a young bovine. In most cases this conception of the meaning of the word veal is sufficient and it can be dismissed from the mind without further consideration; but, when one is called upon to state just what constitutes veal, there may be some difficulty experienced in determining when a bovine carcass is or is not to be regarded as veal.

Departments of agriculture are sometimes called upon to decide whether or not a rather heavy carcass should be classified as veal or beef and the decision conforms to the conclusion of authorities on the subject, which is as follows:

Calf carcasses weighing less than 300 pounds, with comparatively light-colored, fine-grained flesh, are classified as veal.

Three Potato Pests.

The three worst insect pests of the potato are the Colorado beetle (common potato bug), the leaf hopper, and the flea beetle. Spray the first with arsenate of lead and the last two with bordeaux.

Serious Loss in Grain.

Poor shocking is responsible for serious losses in grain. The knack of making a good shock is acquired only by experience.

Production at Low Cost.

The farmer who uses a purebred sire from a high producing family is likely to be efficient in other things and will get high products at low cost.

Wash dirty eggs every day, and then market them as soon as possible. Washed eggs should be sold for immediate consumption.

Take an invoice of stock and feed that you may be better prepared when winter comes.

Suede to Adorn New Fall Suits

Early autumn days, with vibrating visits between town and country, bring with them the necessity for garments which are at once dressy enough for the few hours of fall shopping in town and yet are simple enough for the country, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Tribune. Paris dressmakers, who study to the most minute detail the needs of their customers, have prepared garments of this description, models in tailored suits and dresses which carry a suggestion of winter in weight and color.

Suede has taken an important place in dress for the coming autumn and winter. Last spring this leather was exploited in a limited way. Suede hats were brought out in Paris, but were not received enthusiastically in

Cape-Back Dress Developed in One of the New Burellas.

this country, one objection to them being that they were too warm for summer wear.

That designers still pin their faith to suede is evinced by the fact that they are using it in a liberal way for frocks, suits and coats as well as in millinery. It is charmingly combined with the woolen fabrics that we have come to associate with winter.

Wool and Suede Combine.

Among the most attractive of the new models is Vionnet's velours de laine and suede suit, which consists of a gilet with sleeves made of suede and a sleeveless jacket and skirt of velours de laine of a soft quality which looks like reindeer skin. This lovely fawn brown tone is much used by this famous maker.

With this was ordered a charming hat made of suede to match and trimmed with a large, flat, flower-like ornament cut from the leather and posed carelessly on the brim at one side.

One of Lanvin's newest outdoor dresses is of khaki serge and perforated suede. The low waistline bodice is of the perforated leather. Each small eyelet has a ring of self-tone embroidery. The skirt, which consists of a series of plaited panels interspersed with plain ones, is of kasha serge.

Cashmere Resembles Jersey.

A single strip of the cloth forms a straight band trimming down the front of the blouse and outlines slashed pockets over the left breast. There are two of these pockets, one directly above the other. This is a favorite method of placing pockets this season.

To complete this charming costume there is a small leather hat with a round crown and a rolling brim which turns up abruptly at the back, where it is trimmed with a quill-shaped ornament of wing feathers to match the suede in color.

Madame Jenny of Paris comes forward this autumn with a dress made of natural colored cashmere, woven something like a jersey. In color it is quite like natural colored wool underwear. Smart women are affecting this dress. Madame Jenny is also having great success with a model of this wool and trimmed with leather.

With a frock of this sort a leather hat is usually worn, a typical model being in colonial shape with a closely creased brim forming points just over the ears. This hat, worn low on the head, is extremely coquettish.

A logical place for the use of leather in clothes for the autumn is in the short separate jacket, which has been during the entire summer one of the strongest notes in fashions. The interesting cloths that have been used for these jackets will be varied by leather and fur for the autumn. One designer specializes in jackets of blistered or embossed leather.

With these coats skirts of wool are worn. These are fairly short, usually about eight inches from the ground. The longer skirts are reserved for more formal wear. Of course, there are those who will always exaggerate the length of their skirts. The woman who wore her skirt to her knees during the period of short skirts now wears them almost to the ground.

Long and Slender Coats.

It would appear that style creators invariably reason that the taste of the public will swing from one extreme to another. Consequently, they no sooner see a bit of their own handiwork become popular than they launch something in direct opposition to it. So we have the very long, slender coat which wraps quite closely about the body, many of them being extremely tight about the hips.

These are of both silk and cloth and in many instances elaborately braided or embroidered. Fine plaiting frequently is used on these coats in the form of panels. The use of plaited panels continues in coats, skirts and frocks.

There is a steady increase in the use of woolen fabrics for dresses. For a time it looked almost as if they had been supplanted by silks. But the wheel of fashion turns slowly and steadily so that after a long period of silk we see woolens in stronger favor than they have been in several years.

Woolens for One-Piece Dress.

This does not mean that they will supplant silks, but that their use for the simple one-piece frock is steadily increasing. In the medium-priced models Poiret twills, gaberdines and serges are always in use, because they are practical and durable. Among the more exclusive cloths this autumn are repps, jacquard brocades and woolens with blistered patterns.

The outline or silhouette of all dress has remained practically unchanged for several seasons, and for this reason we have had to depend largely upon materials for novelty. This has meant an unusual development in the art of weaving. Fabric makers have not fallen short of the great things expected of them.

One of the new burellas, a sort of coarse homespun cloth with a pebbly finish, is used to develop an interesting dress for town shopping on autumn days. This garment, which is of the robe-manteau type, has a cape back simulating a jacket which, in addition to being a smart feature, makes this more of a street or traveling costume.

Paris is having a big season on novelty purses and hand-bags for both day and evening wear. Beautiful and unusual types are now being shown. There seems to be no end to the bag designer's genius for new designs, for they are becoming a weekly event.

Faille silk, moire and suede are the most popular materials for the new purses. Of course, in the novelty class there are models of tapestry and others made of suede and fur combined or of all fur. The monkey pelt plays no inconsiderable part in the bag-making industry.

Evening Bags Match Gown.

The popularity of velvets and metallic brocades in evening dresses has inspired bag makers to create all sorts of interesting purses for evening

Perforated Leather Blouse, Self-Tone Embroidery, Kasha Serge Skirt.

wear. There are metal brocades on which outline embroidery is done in steel or crystal beads, with some pronounced feature of the brocade accentuated by the bead tracing. Many of the pouch-shaped models have metal frames imitating rare handsome antique specimens, while there are other exquisite bags of lame mounted with carved old ivory frames and clasps.

Handsome gold brocades and gold-embroidered materials from Rodier are being made up into handbags for evening wear. These have the carved wood mountings or galalith enameled in color combined with gilded bronze. Persian and Japanese patterns in embroidered silk cashmere, showing the combination of gold and silver threads, are much used for novelty bags. The elaborate brocades just mentioned are in high colors, while the cashmere designs and mixtures in subdued colorings are preferred to marked patterns.

SOME WAYS TO USE SCRAPS OF SILK

Long Strips of Waste May Be Converted Into Boudoir Cap; Add Girdle to Frock.

What to do with those odd bits of silk that accumulate from the sewing room need be no problem to the woman of ingenuity. Each colorful bit may be put to a different use, so that a host of dainty accessories may be included in the wardrobe.

Have you a strip of silk, satin or georgette that seems hopeless? Cut it through lengthwise and alternate these strips with strips of lace or contrasting silk until you have a length of a yard and a half and a width of ten inches. The lower strip is faced with a length of narrow ribbon about one inch from the edge. Through this is run a length of silk elastic and the top is drawn into a rosette, fashioning when complete a charming boudoir cap.

Have you a simple frock that would welcome a touch of color via the string girdle? A white crepe frock may be lighted charmingly by the addition of a string girdle in any of the shades of rose or blue. Cut your strips on the bias if possible and sew up both edges into a seam. Turn the material inside out, and stuff the ends with cotton. Pack down the cotton and draw thread around it to form a small ball on each end of the straight girdle.

Applique flowers for trimming sashes, frocks or hats may be cut from colorful bits of taffeta and stitched with black floss to the article. Orange flowers with green leaves lend a fascinating touch to the brim of a navy taffeta hat. Cut from green taffeta in the shape of apples or pears, they make dainty trimmings for any of the articles mentioned.

Ribbon Is Used.

For general wear navy frocks have not taken second place to any of the almost innumerable vivid shades that have been so much talked about this season.

RADIO

REGENERATIVE SET COSTLY BUT USEFUL

Methods for Converting the Simple Vacuum Tube Receiver Into That Type.

There are a great many amateurs who own and operate radio receiving sets using vacuum tube detectors who would like to have regenerative receivers. Regenerative receivers, however, are relatively expensive because of the high royalty the companies licensed to manufacture these sets pay for the use of the Armstrong patent.

The regenerative circuit is desirable in spite of these difficulties, because by converting his vacuum tube detector into a regenerative receiver, an amateur cannot only then pick up undamped or continuous-wave signals but his incoming signals will be greatly amplified. A regenerative receiver will produce for the same incoming signal a much stronger response in the headphones than a non-regenerative receiver in connection with a one-stage amplifier. Then, too, the addition of the amplifier necessitates extra tubes, amplifying transformers, etc., as a first cost and more power to operate as a maintenance cost.

The simple vacuum tube receiver using a tuning coil only for varying wave length can be recommended as

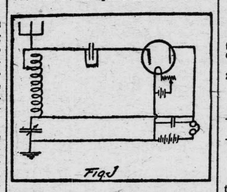

Fig J

for feeding energy back to the grid circuit from the plate circuit.

The best method of adapting a loose coupler to a regenerative circuit arrangement is shown in Figure M. The primary of the loose coupler is used for tuning as in a single circuit tuner employing a tuning coil. The secondary of the tuning coil is not connected in the grid circuit as it normally is, but is in the plate circuit.

By connecting the secondary in the plate circuit, the amount of inductance in the plate circuit can be varied and the coupling of the plate

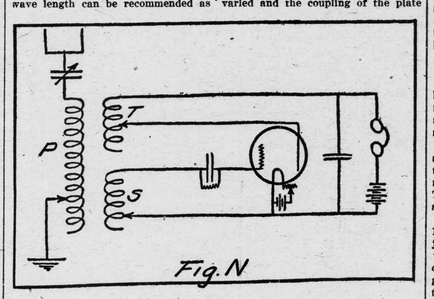

Fig N

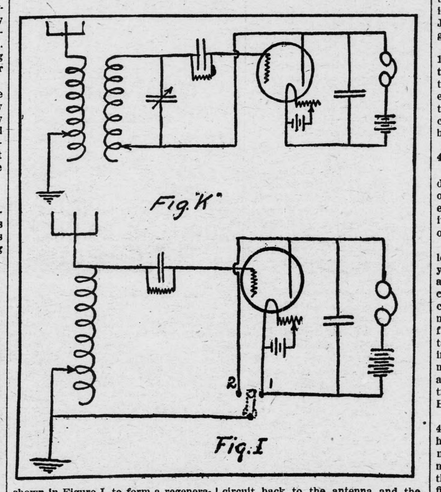

Fig K

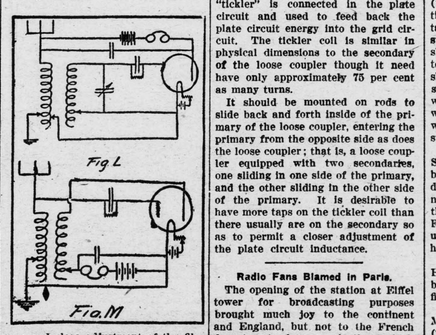

Fig I

shown in Figure I, to form a regenerative circuit. When the two-point switch is on contact No. 1, the set is non-regenerative. Turning the switch to point No. 2 makes the set regenerative. The circuit arrangement for regenerative is known as the ultra audion circuit.

It is difficult to control the amount of regeneration in a circuit of this

Fig L

Fig M

type and close adjustment of the filament current and plate potentials is necessary to avoid distortion.

When an antenna series condenser is used in conjunction with the tuning coil for controlling the wave length, a better circuit arrangement can be had for regeneration. Figure J shows the circuit connected for regeneration. This is also the ultra-audion circuit. By the use of the ultra-audion circuit the simple loose coupler can also be converted into a regenerative circuit with a vacuum tube.

One of the best methods for converting a loose coupler into a regenerative circuit receiver, provided the primary of the loose coupler is equipped with two sides, is shown in Figure L. Here the primary of the loose coupler is used not only as a part of the antenna oscillating circuit, but also as the plate inductance coil

circuit back to the antenna and the grid circuit can be controlled. This will allow any desired result in regenerating that can be used to obtain excellent results.

For those who wish to retain the selective tuning properties of a loose coupler, the feed back arrangement shown in Figure N is suggested. In this circuit a third coil called a "tickler" is connected in the plate circuit and used to feed back the plate circuit energy into the grid circuit. The tickler coil is similar in physical dimensions to the secondary of the loose coupler though it need have only approximately 75 per cent as many turns.

It should be mounted on rods to slide back and forth inside of the primary of the loose coupler, entering the primary from the opposite side as does the loose coupler; that is, a loose coupler equipped with two secondaries, one sliding in one side of the primary, and the other sliding in the other side of the primary. It is desirable to have more taps on the tickler coil than there usually are on the secondary so as to permit a closer adjustment of the plate circuit inductance.

Radio Fans Blamed in Paris.

The opening of the station at Eiffel tower for broadcasting purposes brought much joy to the continent and England, but not to the French department of communicattions which controls the wire systems there. In Paris alone it is reported that more than 200 telephone receivers are "lifted" every day and never returned. The radio fans are blamed.

A Liberal Education

That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength and smooth working order; ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with knowledge of the great fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.—T. H. Huxley.

Ancient Egyptian Dentistry.

The art of treating the teeth when diseased and of replacing them when lost is a very ancient one. Herodotus speaks of the ancient Egyptians as practicing this art, and the Laws of the Twelve Tables (Fifth century, B. C.) provides that where "teeth bound with gold" were found, it was lawful to burn or bury the gold with the body of the dead person. An Etruscan skull, with a set of animal's teeth artificially inserted in it, was exhumed in 1885.

Navajo Belief Concerning Rainfall.

According to the Navajo Indians, rainfall is controlled by the pipe-smoking gods. There are four of these deities. They are always shown carrying an elaborately decorated tobacco pouch, on which is a figure of a stone pipe. In the pouch they say each god has placed a ray of sunlight to use as a pipe lighter. When one of them is ready to smoke he lights his pipe and puffs it till the smoke is dense enough to form clouds in the sky. When he finishes his pipe the rain descends.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 8

THE BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—Luke 2:1-20; 40-52.
GOLDEN TEXT—And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.—Luke 2:52.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 1:18; 2:23.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Boy Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Boyhood of Jesus.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus at Home and at School.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Religious Training of the Young.

I. The Birth of Jesus (vv. 1-7).

1. Time of (vv. 1-3). It was at a time when the Jews were coming under the Roman power. It was a most propitious time for the introduction of the gospel. The whole world was under one rule, making it possible for ministers to go from place to place easily and without molestation.

2. Place of (vv. 4-6). Bethlehem, as the prophet had foretold 700 years before (Micah 5:2). God moved the emperor to enforce the decree of taxation in time to cause Mary to be at Bethlehem.

3. Circumstances of (v. 7). His surroundings were of the most humble sort. The Almighty Creator condescended to take upon himself humanity—to be born in a manger, becoming the poorest of the poor that none might be hindered from coming to Him.

II. The Birth of Jesus Announced (vv. 8-20).

1. To Whom (vv. 8, 9). The shepherds who were watching over their flocks by night. The glorious gospel message was first given to laboring men.

2. By Whom (v. 9). The first gospel sermon was preached by the angel of the Lord. The angels have part in making known the gospel to lost men. These glorious beings no doubt deeply sympathize with fallen, sin-cursed men.

3. The Nature of the Message (vv. 10-14). It was good tidings of great joy. It was good tidings because the way of salvation was about to be opened for all—Jew and Gentile. So glorious was this news that a multitude of the heavenly host accompanied it with a song of praise. It is through Jesus Christ that God's kindness and good will are made known to man.

4. The Shepherds Witnessing (vv. 15-20). They made a prompt investigation of the angel's message. When they went to Bethlehem they found everything just as represented. When they beheld the Lord of glory they could not remain silent. They went back to their work praising God.

III. The Child Jesus Growing (vv. 40-52).

Jesus Christ was divine, but His deity did not interfere with His development as a human being. The processes of his physical, mental and spiritual growth were the same as those of any normal human being.

1. Jesus Tarrying Behind at Jerusalem (vv. 40-43). At the age of twelve years a Jewish child took his place as a worshiper in the temple, for he was considered a "child of the law." Being conscious of His mission when His mother and Joseph were returning from attendance at the Passover, Jesus tarried behind to enter the temple and inquire into the meaning of the ordinances of God's house. He had an alert, eager mind which inquired after truth, especially the truth concerning His Father's house.

2. Jesus Found in the Temple (vv. 44-47). When His mother and Joseph had gone some distance on their journey they perceived that Jesus was missing and sought for Him among their kinsfolk and acquaintances. Not finding Him there they returned to Jerusalem, where they found Him in the temple. (1) He was "sitting" (v. 46), showing that He was no passing visitor or sightseer. He was perfectly at home in His Father's house. (2) He was "hearing" (v. 46). He was hearing the teachers of God's Word. This shows that He was eager to learn God's will. (3) He asked questions (v. 46). His growing mind was inquisitive. It more than received what was taught; it inquired after. (4) He answered questions (v. 47). His answers showed great wisdom, such as to astonish those who heard Him. Yet we should not surmise that He was consciously displaying His wisdom. It was not an exhibition of His divine wisdom, but the expression of the workings of a perfect human mind suffused by the Holy Spirit.

3. Mary's Complaint (vv. 48-50). She remonstrated with Him for His behavior. To this He replied in a dignified, yet tender manner. He made no apology, showing that He was more than the son of Mary. God was His Father. Though these things were not understood, Mary kept them in her heart.

4. Jesus' Obedience (v. 51). Though He was fully conscious of His divine being and mission, He lived a life of filial obedience.

5. Jesus' Development (v. 52). (1) Mental. He "increased in wisdom." (2) Physical. He "increased in stature." (3) Spiritual. He "increased in favor with God and man."

Must Beware.

In a medieval pageant in Florence a boy was covered with gold leaf as a crowning triumph of luxury in scenic effect. The gold formed an impenetrable skin over the sensitive flesh, and the child died of suffocation. So we, too, in an age when worldliness and irreligion are on every hand must beware lest we encase ourselves body and soul, in a glamor of material success and become stifled by it.

Keep Yourself Unspotted.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.—James 1:27.

Embarrassing.

"Why don't you praise your wife's cooking once in a while? It makes her feel good."

"I'm afraid to try. Every time I say anything is particularly nice it turns out to be something that was purchased at the store."

A Guid Conceit o' Himself.

She—Oh, Jack, will you still love me when I am old and ugly?

He—Certainly, my dear. I shan't always be young and handsome myself, you know.

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 40.

GREAT DROUGHT HOLDS COUNTRY

Elements Acting Contrary, Weather Experts Report

MANY FLAMING FORESTS

At Least Six Towns Burn And Thousands Are Rendered Homeless —Crop Damage Not Large.

Washington.—The weather elements just aren't acting right. That is the only explanation the United States Weather Bureau can make for the protracted drought which grips a great portion of the country.

Meteorologically speaking, the winds and the barometric pressures are acting contrary to nature. The air is sluggish and there is little movement in high or low strata, consequently, the moisture-bearing air cannot journey over the country.

With the exception of California and the Northern Pacific Coast, Florida and the East Gulf Coast there have been few areas where any rain to speak of has fallen for four or five weeks. There is a "low" extending from Washington, D. C., to south of Knoxville, Tenn., which is hardly moving and which forms a barrier to moisture-bearing winds. When that moves away, the Weather Bureau says, there will be some chance of a change for the wetter.

Although the present dry spell is making somewhat of a record for territory covered and length of time, agriculturists and meteorologists declare it has been marked by an exceedingly small amount of crop damage. The preceding warm weeks rapidly matured corn and other crops, cotton and truck stuff, and the harvest generally is practically over. Some little damage may result to late corn, it was said by Agriculture Department officials, but this probably will not be extensive. The main trouble, from the farmers' point of view, is that sowing of winter wheat is being retarded by inability to get the ground in condition.

Cotton in Texas and Oklahoma was slightly damaged several weeks ago in the early stages of the dry spell. Truckers in the South have been saved from loss by recent showers from the Gulf of Mexico, but most late truck crops in Northern sections have reached the stage where dry weather does little damage.

While farmers have not bothered greatly over crop damage, great loss has been done by forest fires in driest sections, and grave fears have been expressed in this country and Canada for inhabitants of forested areas.

In Northern Ontario 5,000 persons have been rendered homeless, an undetermined number are feared to have perished, six towns having been wiped out and at least four others partially destroyed. Tentative estimates of the property loss amounts to millions. With no prospect of rain held out by forecasters, it is said the forest fires will have to burn themselves out.

In Northern Minnesota, an area of about 100 square miles is burning in many places, over 100 fires having been reported. While it is thought no lives have been lost in that State, due to the long warning residents have had, several towns have been reported destroyed and others damaged by the encroaching fires.

Because of the danger of fires Governor Baxter, of Maine, has ordered the hunting season closed and persons are prohibited from carrying firearms into the woods. At Penobscot Bay tests of a new destroyer of the United States Navy were abandoned because smoke from the fires obscured the course.

HAGUE DECIDES FOR NORWAY.

Arbitration Court Allows Ship Owners' Claims Against U. S.

London.—It is reported that the arbitration court at The Hague has practically decided in favor of the Norwegian ship owners, who brought action against the United States Shipping Board involving 125,000,000 kroner, in connection with Norwegian shipping seized by the United States during the war, says a Central News dispatch from Christiania.

Arguments ended September 1. It was not indicated then that an early decision was expected, as representatives of both governments agreed that the court might extend its time for rendering a decision to February 1.

Kroner are worth 17.60 cents each at the present rate of exchange.

TELLS SON TO DIE LIKE MAN.

Exhorts Convicted Murderer To Go To Electric Chair Bravely.

Mineola, N. Y.—William M. Creasy, convicted of the murder of Miss Edith Layoy, Freeport school teacher, awoke in his cell, after a restful night, and said he "felt fine"—thanks to the moral support given him by his aged father, who had come from Kentucky to be at the side of his son. When Creasy broke down and wept in his cell after the verdict his father patted him on the shoulder and said: "Brace up, lad. If you have to go to the electric chair, go like a man."

ADMIRAL LONG AT GIBRALTAR.

Will Transfer Flag From Utah To Cruiser Pittsburgh.

Gibraltar. — The United States dreadnought Utah, with Vice-Admiral A. T. Long, commander-in-chief of the European station, has arrived here. She will await the arrival of the cruiser Pittsburgh, to which the flag will be transferred, the Pittsburgh thus becoming the flagship of the American Naval forces in European waters.

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